[0016]

The shaking sieve (4) has sieve mesh (17) having a prescribed mesh size set on frame body (16). Shaking motor (18) is attached at an appropriate position, and hung obliquely below blending vessel (5) via spring (19). Then, while the loaded blend is shaken and allowed to flow downward, it is sieved, and the grains that have passed through the mesh fall through guiding chute (20) onto transporting conveyer (21) for recovery. Lumps that fail to pass through the mesh are exhausted as undesired material via oversize exhausting chute (22) out of the system. Here, the mesh size of sieve mesh (17) is selected appropriately as needed. For example, grains that can be used as road pavement material of about 6 mm can be obtained.

[0017]

On the exhaust side of sieve mesh (17) of shaking sieve (4), the vibration of shaking sieve (4) is exploited to strike the lumps that failed to pass through the mesh by striking means (23) that breaks the lumps into finer pieces. As the striking means (23), for example, as shown in Figures 1 and 3, a rubber sheet or other flexible plate (24) is used with nearly the same width as sieve mesh (17) and having an appropriate length. One end of this flexible plate is fixed by means of a fastening unit on support member (25) set on frame body (16), and its other free end is set on sieve mesh (17). This flexible plate (24) vibrates up/down with the vibration of shaking sieve (4) to strike and break the lumps on sieve mesh (17). By adopting a plate with an appropriate weight or by attaching a spring or weight, an appropriate striking force can be achieved. As the striking means, a flexible plate (24), may be used, keeping the structure simple and inexpensive. Even when gravel or other material that cannot be broken is held, no problems arise. This is preferred.